



Europäisches Patentamt
European Patent Office
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(11) Publication number:

0 036 456
A1

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

(21) Application number: 80300860.6

(51) Int. Cl.³: C 08 L 81/02, C 08 K 5/10

(22) Date of filing: 20.03.80

(43) Date of publication of application: 30.09.81
Bulletin 81/39

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(84) Designated Contracting States: BE CH DE FR GB IT NL

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(54) Elastomer compositions derived from thiodiethanol having reduced odour and increased thermal stability, and process for their preparation.

(57) The malodor in polymers based on thiodiethanol and elastomers produced therefrom is reduced by the incorporation of various metal salts therein. The use of copper salts for this purpose has the added advantage of enhancing the thermal stability of sulfur-vulcanizable elastomers based on thiodiethanol.

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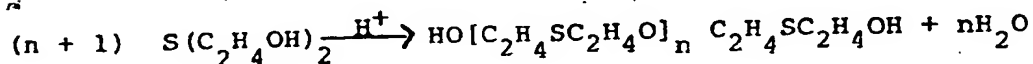
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ELASTOMERS DERIVED FROM THIODIETHANOL HAVING REDUCED ODOR
AND INCREASED THERMAL STABILITY

It is very well-known that thiodiethanol, by virtue of having hydroxyl groups attached to carbon atoms situated beta to a sulfur atom in an aliphatic chain, exhibits unusual reaction activity. Unlike alkanediols, e.g., 1,4-butanediol, thiodiethanol quite readily undergoes an auto-condensation reaction under the influence of heat and certain acidic dehydration catalysts, such as hydrogen chloride. Low molecular weight, rubber-like materials, as indicated in the following reaction scheme, are obtained:



The acid catalyzed auto-condensation of thiodiethanol with hydrochloric acid and phosphorus pentoxide, and the co-condensation with other aliphatic hydroxyl compounds has been studied. Hydrochloric acid catalyst provided low-molecular-weight, waxy, water-soluble polymers and ring-closed by-products, e.g., thioxane and dithiane, while phosphorus pentoxide catalyst afforded products ranging from viscous liquids to rubbery waxes. Some indication of co-condensation with diethylene glycol, trimethylene glycol, and butylene glycols was found. However, no useful rubbery products were produced.

Thiodiethanol has also been copolymerized with equimolar amounts of 1,6-hexanediol, in the presence of p-toluenesulfonic acid catalyst to give low-molecular-weight,

- 2 -

waxy polymers; with triethylene glycol, 1,6-hexanediol and trimethylolpropane in the presence of phosphorous acid catalyst to give low-molecular-weight polymers useful as polyurethane intermediates and with thiodipropionic acid catalyst to give hydroxyl-terminated, low-molecular-weight polymers suitable for polyurethanes. These products have been reacted with aromatic diisocyanates to provide polyurethane elastomers.

Sulfur-vulcanizable elastomers, based on the condensation of thiodiethanol with one or more aliphatic diols containing a sulfur-vulcanizable double bond, are described by Aloia, U.S. Patent 3,951,927; Chang et al., U.S. Patent 3,985,708; Chang, U.S. Patent 4,000,213; and Li et al., U.S. Patent 4,028,305.

All of the known polymers of polythiodiethanol derived by an acid catalyzed condensation are, to a greater or lesser degree, malodorous. This odor, which can be quite repugnant, is believed to be attributable to the ring closed by-products, thioxane and dithiane, produced during the condensation. The degree of ring closed by-product formation can be reduced to some extent by a prudent choice of acid catalyst, phosphorous acid being one of the best in this respect. However, in any case, useful rubbery products, exhibiting outstanding physical properties, are obtained from thiodiethanol, but these products have not achieved more than limited success in the marketplace because of their characteristic malodor.

Additionally, the sulfur-vulcanizable polymers described above exhibit outstanding properties. However, the vulcanized elastomers produced therefrom are not as thermally stable as desired, i.e., they suffer loss of properties (tensile strength, elongation) on aging at elevated temperatures. One of the most serious disadvantages of the thermal instability is manifested by high compression-set properties.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is based on the discovery

- 3 -

that the odor characteristic of condensation polymers of thiodiethanol can be substantially reduced to acceptable levels, if not totally eliminated, by the incorporation therein of a salt of certain metals at one or more stages of the elastomer preparation and that the thermal stability of sulfur vulcanized elastomers can be increased by adding copper salts thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION INCLUDING
PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

10 A. The Metal Salts

 Metal salts which have been found to substantially reduce the malodor of polymers of thiodiethanol according to the invention hereof are those capable of complexing with the odor producing components of the thiodiethanol polymers which are produced during the polymer production. Any metal salt which performs this function can be used in accordance with the instant invention. Those salts found particularly useful include the salts of metals appearing in Groups IB, IIB and VIII of Mendeleeff's Periodic Table of the Elements, notably copper, silver, nickel, zinc, cadmium, mercury, iron and cobalt.

 The preferred metal salts are copper and zinc salts; useful anions are halides (especially chlorides), sulfates, nitrates, and aliphatic carboxylic acid salts. Other salts, such as the carbonates, thiocyanates, sulfides, oxides and certain organometal compounds, such as copper acetyl acetonate and cupric ethylacetoacetate, also reduce the odor. Additionally, these copper salts, when added to the sulfur-vulcanizable materials, result in vulcanized elastomers of increased thermal stability.

 Although not wishing to be bound by any specific theory, it is believed that the method by which the various metal salts function to reduce malodor in polymers of thiodiethanol is through complexation with thioxane and dithiane which are believed to cause the malodor, as mentioned above. The resulting complexes have significantly reduced odor and, depending on the thermal stability of the complex formed,

- 4 -

control the odor even during processing of the polymer at elevated temperatures. Although some of the metal salts may discolor the polymers to some extent, which may, in some instances, be undesirable from a use standpoint, the metal salts are all effective to the extent that they reduce the malodor relative to that of the untreated polymer per se. Copper and zinc salts are preferred because they are the most effective in reducing malodor and also because they produce little or no discoloration in the polymer.

Useful metal salts include, but are not limited to, the following:

| | |
|----|-------------------------------------|
| | cupric chloride (bromide, iodide) |
| | cupric acetate |
| | cupric sulfate |
| 15 | cupric nitrate |
| | cupric formate |
| | cupric stearate |
| | cupric carbonate |
| | cupric octoate |
| 20 | cupric naphthenate |
| | cupric acetyl acetonate |
| | cupric ethylacetoacetate |
| | cuprous chloride (bromide, iodide) |
| | cuprous oxide |
| 25 | cuprous sulfide |
| | cuprous thiocyanate |
| | zinc chloride (bromide, iodide) |
| | zinc acetate |
| | zinc carbonate |
| 30 | zinc formate |
| | zinc nitrate |
| | zinc phosphate |
| | zinc sulfate |
| | zinc sulfide |
| 35 | cobaltic chloride (bromide, iodide) |
| | cobaltic oxide |
| | cobaltic sulfate |

- 5 -

cobaltic sulfide
cobaltous chloride (bromide, iodide)
cobaltous acetate
cobaltous carbonate
5 cobaltous nitrate
cobaltous oxalate
cobaltous oxide
cobaltous sulfate
10 cobaltous sulfide
ferric chloride (bromide, iodide)
ferric acetate
ferric formate
15 ferric nitrate
ferric oxalate
ferric oxide
ferric sulfate
20 ferrous chloride (iodide, bromide)
ferrous acetate
ferrous carbonate
25 ferrous formate
ferrous nitrate
ferrous oxalate
ferrous oxide
30 ferrous sulfate
nickel chloride (bromide, iodide)
nickel acetate
nickel carbonate
35 nickel formate

- 6 -

| | |
|----|--------------------------------------|
| | nickel nitrate |
| | nickel oxalate |
| | nickel oxide |
| | nickel phosphate |
| 5 | nickel sulfate |
| | silver chloride (bromide, iodide) |
| | silver acetate |
| | silver nitrate |
| 10 | silver oxalate |
| | silver oxide |
| | silver sulfate |
| 15 | mercurous chloride (bromide, iodide) |
| | mercurous acetate |
| | mercurous nitrate |
| | mercurous oxide |
| 20 | mercurous sulfate |
| | mercuric chloride (bromide, iodide) |
| | mercuric acetate |
| | mercuric carbonate |
| 25 | mercuric formate |
| | mercuric nitrate |
| | mercuric oxide |
| | mercuric sulfate |
| 30 | cadmium chloride (bromide, iodide) |
| | cadmium acetate |
| | cadmium carbonate |
| | cadmium formate |
| 35 | cadmium nitrate |

- 7 -

cadmium oxide

cadmium sulfate

cadmium sulfide, and the corresponding

aluminum, boron, bismuth, ruthenium,

5 rhodium, palladium, osmium, chromium,

tin, iridium, platinum, gold etc. salts.

B. The Polymers

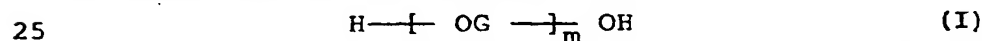
Thiodiethanol in major amount, i.e., at least
 10 about 50 mole percent, condenses with aliphatic saturated
 diols (linear, branched chain or cyclic) under the in-
 fluence of heat and acidic dehydration catalysts, such as
 phosphorous acid, to provide low-molecular-weight, hydroxyl-
 terminated polyols, hereafter referred to as macroglycols.

15 Thiodiethanol similarly homopolymerizes to form macroglycols
 if other diols are absent. These condensation reactions are
 well-known, as described in the aforementioned references.

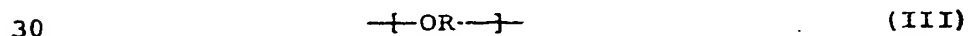
The molecular weights of these macroglycols generally range
 from about 500 to 4000, but may reach as high as about 8000.

20 The condensation reaction invariably produces, at least to
 some degree, malodorous by-products, as discussed above.

The molodor persists when the macroglycols are converted to
 elastomeric products. The preferred macroglycols may be
 characterized by the Formula (I):



wherein $\left[\text{OG} \right]$ comprises structural units (II) or randomly
 alternating structural units (II) and (III):



wherein R represents one or more radicals remaining on
 removal of two hydroxyl groups from saturated aliphatic
 linear, branched chain or cyclic diols; m is an integer
 sufficient to provide in the polymer a molecular weight of

35 up to about 8000 and the molar ratio of structural units
 (II) to structural units (III) in the copolymers is not less

- 8 -

than about 1:1.

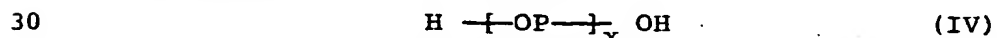
The macroglycols (I) may be converted into useful elastomeric products in one of the following ways:

(1) The macroglycol may be reacted with a stoichiometric excess of a diisocyanate, preferably an aromatic diisocyanate such as tolylene diisocyanate or methylenebis (phenyl isocyanate) to provide isocyanate-terminated interpolymers, usually referred to in the art as prepolymers, having isocyanate contents ranging from about 2 to 10%.

The prepolymer can then be reacted (chain-extended) with an aromatic diamine, such as methylenebis (o-chloroaniline), or a diol, such as the di-hydroxyethyl ether of hydroquinone. These reaction products are the so-called castable polyurethanes. When they are cured by heat in a mold, useful elastomeric products are obtained.

(2) The macroglycol may be reacted with one or more aliphatic diols, e.g., 1,4-butanediol, and an aromatic diisocyanate in a manner such that the ratio of isocyanate groups to the total hydroxyl groups of the macroglycol plus diol is essentially 1:1 (i.e., about 0.95:1 to 1.05:1) to produce a thermoplastic polyurethane elastomer. Ordinarily a catalyst is used to promote the reaction, e.g., certain tin compounds. Thermoplastic elastomers may also be obtained by reacting the above mentioned isocyanate-terminated prepolymers with an aliphatic diol at essentially stoichiometric levels, optionally in the presence of a catalyst.

Sulfur-vulcanizable elastomers of thiodiethanol are represented by the Formula (IV):



wherein $\left[\text{OP} \right]$ comprises randomly alternating structural units selected from:

(A) structural units (II) above, and (V)



wherein R' is one or more radicals remaining on removal of two hydroxyl groups from (a) saturated aliphatic linear, branched chain or cyclic diols, or (b) aliphatic linear,

- 9 -

branched chain or cyclic diols containing external unsaturation and having an allylic hydrogen atom; and

(B) structural units (II), above, (V), above, and (VI)

5



(VI)

wherein R'' is one or more radicals remaining on removal of two hydroxyl groups from a diphenolic compound. The polymers comprising structural units (A) and (B) are characterized in that (1) x is an integer sufficient to provide in the
10 polymer a molecular weight of at least about 8000; (2) the molar ratio of structural units (II) to structural units (V) when the polymer comprises structural units (A), or the molar ratio of structural units (II) to the total of structural units (V) and (VI), when the polymer comprises structural
15 units (B), is not less than about 1:1; and (3) the polymers contain from 1 to 10 mole percent of diol (b), based on the total of all units (II), (V) and (VI) present in the polymer.

These polymers are millable gums containing an
20 external, i.e., pendant, double bond which is vulcanizable, e.g. with sulfur, to give useful elastomeric products. Thus, they may be compounded on conventional rubber processing equipment with vulcanizing agents, carbon black, other fillers, processing aids, etc., and cured in a mold at elevated
25 temperatures.

As indicated, all of the polymers of thiodiethanol described herein have some degree of malodor, which is markedly reduced by the addition thereto of a metal salt, as described. The method by which the metal salt is incor-
30 porated into the polymer normally is immaterial, however, preferred methods are as follows. When preparing an isocyanate terminated prepolymer, the metal salt is added to the macroglycol, prior to reacting with the diisocyanate, as an aqueous solution. The salt is thoroughly mixed into
35 the macroglycol, and a vacuum is then applied at a temperature over 100°C to remove water. It is possible to add the metal salt to the ultimate prepolymer; however, since water



- 10 -

will react with the isocyanate groups, the metal salt must be substantially anhydrous. The preferred procedure is to add the metal salt to the macroglycol.

The same procedure is used when preparing a thermoplastic polyurethane, except in this case the metal salt may be added to the macroglycol or to a mixture of the macroglycol and aliphatic diol.

When the salts are added to the vulcanizable elastomers to decrease their odor or the copper salts are added to increase their thermal stability, it has been found beneficial to first prepare the thiodiethanol-based elastomers by condensing thiodiethanol, or a mixture of a major proportion of thiodiethanol with one or more aliphatic diols, including about 1 to 10 mole percent of an unsaturated diol, optionally with a dihydroxy phenolic compound, in the presence of an acidic dehydrating catalyst, preferably phosphorous acid, at a temperature of about 150 to 200°C until a low-molecular-weight, hydroxyl-terminated polymer is obtained. To this low-molecular-weight polymer is then added an additional catalyst, e.g., sulfuric acid, and the condensation reaction is continued at 175-200°C under vacuum in a high-shear mixer, until the molecular weight exceeds about 8000, and a gum is obtained. The appropriate metal salt is then added to the elastomer following this build-up of its molecular weight to the gum stage. The salt may be added as a powder and mixed into the gum in any convenient manner. Thus, it may be mixed into the gum using a high-shear mixer, a dough (or sigma) mixer, on a rubber mill or in a Banbury mixer. Preferably, the salt is added at an elevated temperature in order to insure uniform distribution and solubility in the gum. Any temperature above about 50°C up to the condensation temperature is useful, although it is preferable to add the salt at a temperature above 100°C. If the salt is added to the polymer prior to attaining a high-molecular-weight gum, it may interfere with the condensation reaction with the result that a gum is either not readily obtained or the rate of reaction is significantly slowed.

- 11 -

The gum, containing the salt, is then compounded in the same manner as conventional elastomers using standard rubber compounding techniques and cured in the conventional manner, preferably using one of the sulfur vulcanization systems described hereinabove. The effects of aging at elevated temperature are determined by exposing the vulcanized elastomer in air at 150°C for a period of 70 hours, and then determining the percent retention of the original tensile strength and elongation. Another measure of resistance to aging is compression set, determined after aging for 70 hours at 150°C.

The amount of metal salt added to the thiodiethanol polymer will generally be dependent on the degree of malodor of the polymer or thermal instability of the elastomer and the particular metal salt used. Not all of the metal salts are equally effective in reducing malodor nor are all the copper salts equivalent in their ability to increase thermal stability. In general, from about 0.05 to about 10.0 parts of metal salt per hundred parts of the thiodiethanol polymer being exemplary. Preferably, the amount of metal salt will range from about 0.1 to about 7.0 part, per hundred, of polymer or from about 0.2 to about 7.0 parts, per hundred of vulcanizable elastomer. Mixtures of the salts at a concentration of the mixture within the above range may also be used.

The following examples are set forth by way of illustration only and are not to be construed as limitations on the present invention except as set forth in the appended claims. All parts and percentages are by weight unless otherwise specified.

Examples 1 & 2

A hydroxyl-terminated macroglycol having a molecular weight of about 2000 and prepared by the auto-condensation of thiodiethanol in the presence of phosphorous acid, was analyzed and found to contain 0.19 percent thioxane and 0.027 percent dithiane. The macroglycol was slightly malodorous. Separate portions of the macroglycol were mixed

- 12 -

at 50-60°C with (1) 0.3 percent, by weight, of mercuric chloride and (2) 0.15 percent, by weight, of cuprous chloride (both as aqueous solutions). The salt solutions were thoroughly mixed into the macroglycol and the macroglycol was then dehydrated under vacuum. Malodor was markedly reduced. Analyses of the polymers gave the following results:

| <u>Treatment</u> | <u>Control</u> | <u>Example 1</u> | <u>Example 2</u> |
|------------------|----------------|------------------------------|-------------------|
| | <u>Blank</u> | <u>0.3% HgCl₂</u> | <u>0.15% CuCl</u> |
| % thioxane | 0.19 | 0.097 | 0.015 |
| % dithiane | 0.027 | 0.038 | 0.019 |
| odor | slight | none | none |

The data show that CuCl and HgCl₂ are very effective in reducing odor and that thioxane is the principal malodorous compound.

Examples 3-6

A homopolymer of thiodiethanol (0.41 mole), prepared by auto-condensation in the presence of 0.2% phosphorous acid catalyst, was mixed with 0.15 mole of thiodiethanol monomer and further condensed to give a macroglycol having a molecular weight of about 1300. The macroglycol was stirred at 90-100°C with 0.2% calcium oxide to neutralize the acid catalyst and 5% water for 3 hours. After removal of residual low-molecular-weight compounds, which are malodorous, by steam distillation at 180°C, the macroglycol was dried under vacuum at 100-120°C. To separate portions of the macroglycol (which remains malodorous) was added 0.08% of each of the following metal salts (as aqueous solutions):

- Example 3. Cupric chloride (CuCl₂)
- Example 4. Cupric sulfate (CuSO₄)
- Example 5. Nickel chloride (NiCl₂)
- Example 6. Ferric chloride (FeCl₃)

Vacuum was again applied to remove the water. The resulting macroglycols exhibited a marked reduction in malodor.

- 13 -

The macroglycols were then reacted with methylenebis (phenylisocyanate) at a NCO/OH ratio of about 2.43/1 to give isocyanate-terminated prepolymers having significantly reduced odor when compared to those having no metal salt therein.

Example 7

A homopolymer of thiodiethanol was prepared in the presence of 0.2% phosphorous acid and the catalyst then neutralized with calcium oxide in the manner described in Example 3. The polymer was distinctly malodorous. To 90 ml of the viscous macroglycol was added a mixture of 0.5 of zinc chloride and 0.5 part of hydrated cupric chloride. The mixture was heated at 105°C for 2 hours, then 4 ml of water was added at 70°C. The temperature was raised to 100°C and a vacuum was applied to remove the water. The odor of the macroglycol was substantially improved.

Example 8

Cuprous chloride (0.3 part) was mixed with 75 ml of the macroglycol of Example 7 and heated for about 2.5 hours at 105°C. No water was added to the mixture, the cuprous chloride being only partially soluble in the macroglycol. The undissolved fraction of CuCl was filtered off. The odor of the macroglycol was improved.

Example 9

Example 8 was repeated except that 5 ml of water was added to help dissolve the salt. The mixture was dried under vacuum for about 30 minutes. The odor of the macroglycol was remarkably improved. In both examples 8 and 9, a slight discoloration was imparted to the macroglycol.

Examples 10 & 11

Following the procedure of Example 7, 0.44 part of (10) cupric chloride was added to 75 ml of polythiodiethanol along with 5 ml of water. The mixture was heated at 105°C for 1.5 hours and then dried under vacuum. The reduction in odor was greater than with cuprous chloride and there was no discoloration.

Similar results were obtained when 0.5 part of (11) cupric sulfate and 5 ml of water were added.

- 14 -

Examples 12 & 13

Following the procedure of Example 7, 0.3 part of (12) ferric chloride and 4 ml of water were added to the polymer. A slight yellow discoloration was imparted but odor was greatly reduced. Similar odor reduction was achieved by the addition of 0.3 part of (13) cupric acetate plus 3 ml of water.

Examples 14-17

Following the procedure of Example 7, one part of (14) cupric bromide in 10 ml of water was added to the polymer. The resulting polymer had reduced odor. Similar results were obtained using one part of (15) cadmium chloride in 10 ml of water; one part of (16) silver nitrate in 8.5 ml of water; and 0.5 part of (17) copper stearate in 9 ml of benzene.

Example 18

1,4-Butanediol (4 moles) was mixed with 0.1 percent by weight of cupric acetate monohydrate and heated at about 110°C until the salt dissolved. Then, one mole of polythio- diethanol (mol wt 2000) was added and the mixture of diols stirred at 100°C for about 15 minutes. To this mixture was added 5.2 moles of methylenebis (phenylisocyanate) and the mixture stirred for a short time. Stannous octoate (0.1%) catalyst was added, stirred in for about 15 seconds, and the mixture transferred to trays having a non-stick surface and cured for one hour at 120°C. The cured thermoplastic was granulated and injection molded (barrel temperature 390°F front-400°F center-410°F at the die). There was no malodor evident during or after the molding operation. Polymer prepared in the absence of the cupric salt had an intolerable odor.

Example 19

A polymer of 77% thiodiethanol-15% diethylene glycol - 8% trimethylol propane monoallyl ether having a molecular weight of about 2000 and prepared at a temperature of about 190°C in the presence of 0.25% phosphorous acid, was mixed with 0.04% sulfuric acid (as a 4M solution) and

- 15 -

condensed at 190°C and 5 mm until the desired elastomeric gum was obtained. The gum was cooled to about 150°C and 0.5% cuprous chloride was added (based on the weight of the polymer) as an anhydrous powder. The gum was mixed at about 150-170°C for about 15 minutes and then under vacuum for about 0.5 hour. When the gum was discharged from the mixer, there was very little odor detectable. Similar results were obtained using 0.9% cupric chloride. A similar gum, prepared without the metal salt treatment, was highly malodorous.

Examples 20-30

When the procedure of Example 19 was again followed except that the cuprous chloride was replaced by equivalent amounts of (20) cobaltous acetate, (21) zinc oxide, (22) nickel carbonate, (23) cupric sulfide, (24) cobalt acetyl acetate, (25) cobalt ethyl acetoacetate, (26) silver chloride, (27) cadmium sulfate, (28) ferrous nitrate, (29) cupric oxide, and (30) zinc sulfide, a definite reduction of the malodorous nature of the gum was achieved as compared to the gum having no added salt.

Example 31

A portion of the elastomer of Example 19 (100 parts) to which contains 0.5% of cuprous chloride was compounded with 50 parts of carbon black, 5 parts of calcium oxide, one part of sulfur, 2 parts of triethylene tetramine stearate, and one part of decahydropyrazino [2,3-b]pyrazine. The compounded elastomer was cured for 30 minutes at 176°C, then post-cured for 16 hours at 120°C in an air oven. Separate specimens were air-aged for 70 hours at 150°C and compared to the elastomer containing no copper salt. The following properties were obtained:

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- 16 -

| 0.5% CuCl | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|-------------|--------------------|
| | <u>Original</u> | <u>Aged</u> | <u>% Retention</u> |
| Tensile, psi | 1500 | 1310 | 88 |
| Elongation, % | 275 | 150 | 55 |
| Compression Set, % | - | 55 | - |

| Control (no CuCl) | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|-------------|--------------------|
| | <u>Original</u> | <u>Aged</u> | <u>% Retention</u> |
| Tensile, psi | 1525 | 790 | 52 |
| Elongation, % | 260 | 90 | 35 |
| Compression Set, % | - | 80 | - |

(70 hrs @ 150°C)

- 17 -

The data illustrate that cuprous chloride retards deterioration of the elastomer on aging, as evidenced by a high retention of tensile and elongation properties and reduced compression set compared with the control containing
5 no cuprous chloride.

Examples 32-34

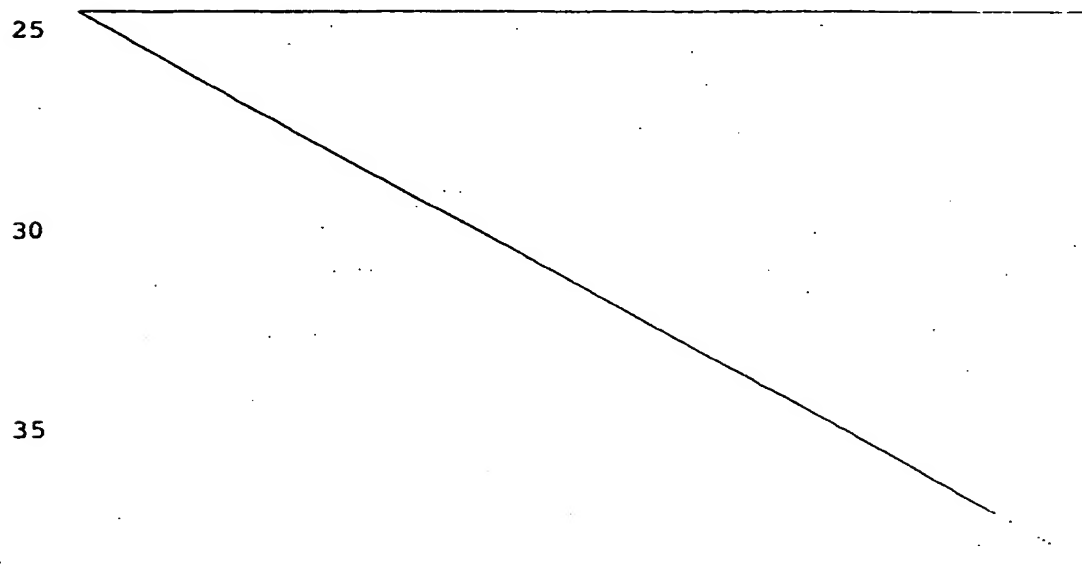
To portions of the elastomer of Example 19 (100 parts), are added the following copper salts: (32) cuprous bromide-0.725 part, (33) cuprous sulfide-0.4 part, and (34)
10 cuprous thiocyanate-1.0 part, by compounding in the manner of Example 31. Compression set properties, determined after exposure for 70 hours at 150°C, are as follows:

| | <u>Compression Set, %</u> |
|---------------|---------------------------|
| Control | 80 |
| 15 Example 32 | 51 |
| Example 33 | 45 |
| Example 34 | 54 |

The data illustrate that a marked improvement in compression set is attained by incorporation of the copper
20 salts into the elastomer.

Examples 35-43

The procedure of Examples 32-34 is followed with the following results:



- 18 -

| Example | Copper Salt | % | % Retention | | | Compression Set, % |
|---------|-----------------------|-------|-------------|------------|--|--------------------|
| | | | Tensile | Elongation | | |
| 35 | cupric phosphate | 0.63 | 65 | 40 | | 65 |
| 36 | cupric formate | 0.8 | 72 | 30 | | 67 |
| 37 | cupric hydroxide | 0.485 | 75 | 42 | | 65 |
| 38 | cupric sulfide | 0.5 | 57 | 50 | | 64 |
| 39 | cupric carbonate | 1.77 | 64 | 63 | | 73 |
| 40 | cupric octoate | 1.77 | 54 | 55 | | 69 |
| 41 | cupric naphthenate | 5.0 | 52 | 51 | | 69 |
| 42 | copper acetyl acetate | 1.3 | 67 | 45 | | 61 |
| 43 | cupric stearate | 0.5 | 80 | 46 | | - |
| Control | ----- | - | 52 | 35 | | 80 |

- 19 -

Examples 44-51

When the procedure of Example 31 is again followed except that the copper salt employed is (44) cuprous phosphate, (45) cuprous stearate, (46) cuprous oxide, (47) cupric bromide, (48) cupric sulfate, (49) cupric acetate pronohydrate, (50) cupric oxide and (51) cupric nitrate substantially equivalent results are acheived.

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CLAIMS

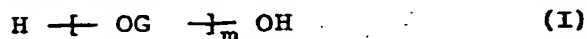
1. A composition of matter comprising a polymer of thiodiethanol having incorporated therein an effective odor reducing amount of a metal salt, or mixture of metal salts capable of complexing with the odor imparting components of said polymer.

2. A composition of matter according to Claim 1 wherein said salt is a salt of a metal of Groups IB, IIB or VIII of Mendeleeff's Periodic Table of the Elements.

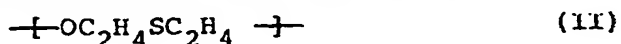
3. A composition of Claim 2 wherein said metal is copper, silver, nickel, zinc, cadmium, mercury, iron or cobalt.

4. A composition of any preceding claim wherein said salt is a halide, a sulfate, a nitrate or an aliphatic carboxylic acid salt.

5. A composition of any preceding claim wherein said polymer of thiodiethanol is represented by the formula



wherein $-\text{OG}-$ comprises structural units (II) or randomly alternating structural units (II) and (III):



wherein R represents one or more radicals remaining on removal of two hydroxyl groups from saturated aliphatic linear, branched chain or cyclic diols; said polymer being characterized in that (1) m is an integer sufficient to provide in said polymer a molecular weight of up to about 8000, and (2) the molar ratio of structural units (II) to structural units (III) is not less than about 1:1.

6. A composition of any one of Claims 1-4 wherein said polymer of thiodiethanol is represented by the formula



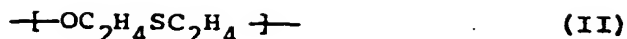
wherein $-\text{OP}-$ comprises randomly alternating structural units selected from:

(A) structural units (II) and (V)

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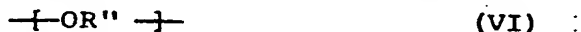


wherein R' is one or more radicals remaining on removal of two hydroxyl groups from:

(a) saturated aliphatic linear, branched chain or cyclic diols, or

(b) aliphatic linear, branched chain or cyclic diols containing external unsaturation and having an allylic hydrogen atom; and

(B) structural units (II), (V), and (VI)



wherein R'' is one or more radicals remaining on removal of two hydroxyl groups from a diphenolic compound; said polymers comprising structural units (A) and (B) being characterized in that (1) x is an integer sufficient to provide in said polymer an average molecular weight of at least about 8000; (2) the molar ratio of structural units (II) to structural units (V), when the polymer comprises structural units (A), or the molar ratio of structural units (II) to the total of structural units (V) and (VI), when the polymer comprises structural units (B), is not less than about 1:1; and (3) the polymers contain from 1 to 10 mole percent of said diol (b), based on the total of all units (II), (V), and (VI) present in said polymer.

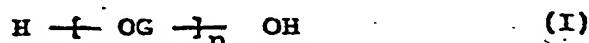
7. A method for reducing the malodor in polymers of thiodiethanol which possess a malodor which comprises incorporating therein an effective odor reducing amount of a metal salt or mixture of metal salts capable of complexing with the odor imparting components of said polymer.

8. A method according to Claim 7 wherein said salt is as defined in any one of Claims 2-4.

9. The method of Claim 7 or Claim 8 wherein said polymer of thiodiethanol is as defined in Claim 5 or Claim 6.

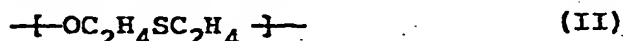


10. A method for improving the thermal stability of a vulcanizable elastomer of thiodiethanol which comprises incorporating therein a thermal stabilizing amount of a copper salt, said elastomer of thiodiethanol being represented by the formula



wherein $\left[\text{OG} \right]$ comprises a copolymer of randomly alternating structural units selected from:

(A) structural units (II) and (III)



wherein R represents one or more radicals remaining on removal of two hydroxyl groups from (a) aliphatic saturated linear, branched chain or cyclic diols, or (b) aliphatic linear, branched chain or cyclic diols containing external unsaturation and having an allylic hydrogen atom; and

(B) structural units (II), (III) and (IV)



wherein R' represents the radical remaining on removal of two hydroxyl groups from a diphenolic compound; said copolymer comprising structural units (A) and (B) being characterized in that (1) n is an integer sufficient to provide in said copolymer a molecular weight of at least about 8000; (2) the molar ratio of structural units (II) to (III), when the polymer comprises structural units (A), or the molar ratio of structural units (II) to the total of (III) and (IV), when the polymer comprises structural units (B), is

not less than about 1:1; and (3) the polymers contain from 1 to 10 mole percent of said diol (b), based on the total of all units (II), (III) and (IV) present in said polymer.

11. The method of Claim 10 wherein said polymer of thiodiethanol comprises at least 50-mole percent thiodiethanol, 1 to 10 mole percent trimethylol propane monoallyl ether and, optionally, from 40 to 49 mole percent of one or more saturated aliphatic diols.

12. The method of Claim 11 wherein said polymer comprises 70 to 85 mole percent thiodiethanol, 5 to 29 mole percent of one or more saturated aliphatic diols, and 1 to 10 mole percent of trimethylol propane monoallyl ether.

13. The method of any one of Claims 10-12 wherein said copper salt is cuprous chloride, cuprous sulfide, cupric carbonate, cupric stearate or cupric octoate.

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European Patent
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EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application number

EP 80 30 0860.6

| DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT | | | CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl.) |
|-------------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|
| Category | Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages | Relevant to claim | |
| X | <p>US - A - 4 094 859 (AMERICAN CYANAMID)</p> <p>* column 4, lines 6 to 8, 18 to 21, 27, 28, 63 to 68; examples *</p> <p>---</p> | 1-12 | <p>C 08 L 81/02</p> <p>C 08 K 5/10</p> |
| D,X | <p>US - A - 3 985 708 (AMERICAN CYANAMID)</p> <p>* column 6, line 17; example II *</p> <p>---</p> <p>US - A - 3 755 462 (BAYER)</p> <p>* column 2, lines 7 to 11, 20 to 23, 28 to 33 *</p> <p>----</p> | 1 | |
| | | 1-9 | <p>TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl.)</p> <p>C 08 G 75/00</p> <p>C 08 K 5/00</p> <p>C 08 L 81/00</p> |
| | | | <p>CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS</p> <p>X: particularly relevant</p> <p>A: technological background</p> <p>O: non-written disclosure</p> <p>P: intermediate document</p> <p>T: theory or principle underlying the invention</p> <p>E: conflicting application</p> <p>D: document cited in the application</p> <p>L: citation for other reasons</p> |
| X | The present search report has been drawn up for all claims | | <p>&: member of the same patent family.</p> <p>corresponding document</p> |
| Place of search | | Date of completion of the search | Examiner |
| Berlin | | 28-11-1980 | KRAIL |